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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/515,239	03/06/2000	Ju Cheon Yeo	8733.20093	7949
30827	7590	02/24/2006	EXAMINER	
MCKENNA LONG & ALDRIDGE LLP 1900 K STREET, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20006			KUMAR, SRILAKSHMI K	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2675	

DATE MAILED: 02/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/515,239	<b>Applicant(s)</b> YEO ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Srilakshmi K. Kumar	<b>Art Unit</b> 2675	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 October 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

The following office action is in response to Request for Reconsideration, filed October 5, 2005.

No claims have been amended.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-5, 7-15, and 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ahan (GB 2,325,329 A) and in further view of Silverstein et al (US 4,800,375).

As to independent claims 1 and 11, Ahan disclose a liquid crystal device and a method for driving a liquid crystal display device (Fig. 2), having a demultiplexer unit (Fig. 2, item 54) connected between a data driving circuit (40) and a plurality of data lines on a liquid crystal panel, the demultiplexer unit (54) distributing color data signals from any one of the output terminals of the data driving circuit to the plurality of data lines on the liquid crystal panel (Fig. 2, page 8, lines 24-page 9, lines 29 and page 6, line 31-page 7, line 5), the method comprising, classifying color data signals to be applied to the demultiplexer unit from the data driver circuit by colors (Fig. 2, page 8, lines 24-page 9, lines 29 and page 6, line 31-page 7, line 5);

Ahan do not teach consecutively providing the color data signals having a same color to the data lines by the demultiplexer unit before applying a different color. Silverstein et al disclose in Fig. 2b, and in col. 2, lines 64-col. 3, lines 12, where color data signals having a same

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color are consecutively provided to the data lines before applying a different color. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the feature of Silverstein et al into that of Ahan as they teach a method of driving flat panel type color matrix displays in which a discretely addressable matrix of red, green and blue (RGB) picture elements are used to generate full color images. The system of Silverstein et al is advantageous as it combats insufficient pixel density and asymmetrical angular resolution such as image coarseness and color “fringing or aliasing” and reduces the number of scanning lines, thus reducing power consumption and expense (col. 1, lines 16-32, 59-col. 2, lines 4).

As to claims 2 and 12, limitations of claims 1 and 11, and further comprising Ahan discloses wherein the color data signals are applied to the data lines on the liquid crystal panel in a combination of sequences of color data signals of red, green and blue (page 6, line 31-page 7, line 5).

As to claims 3 and 13, limitations of claims 2 and 12, and further comprising Ahan discloses wherein the color data signals are applied to the data lines on the liquid crystal panel in a sequence of red, green and blue signals (page 6, line 31-page 7, line 5).

As to claims 4, 5, 14 and 15, limitations of claims 2 and 12, and further comprising, Ahan does not disclose where the color data signals are applied to the data lines on the liquid crystal panel in a sequence of green, blue and red signals or blue, red and green signals.

Silverstein et al disclose in Fig. 3B a color sequence different from RGB. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ the use of any color sequence as Silverstein et al suggest in the system of Ahan so as to generate full color images. The system of Silverstein et al is advantageous as it combats insufficient pixel density and asymmetrical

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angular resolution such as image coarseness and color “fringing or aliasing” and reduces the number of scanning lines, thus reducing power consumption and expense (col. 1, lines 16-32, 59-col. 2, lines 4).

As to claims 7 and 17, limitations of claims 1 and 10, and further comprising Ahan discloses wherein the demultiplexer unit includes a plurality of demultiplexers as shown in Fig. 8, item 25.

As to claims 8, 10, 18 and 20, limitations of claims 7 and 17, and further comprising Ahan discloses wherein each of the plurality of the demultiplexers are connected to at least five or in multiple of six data lines on the liquid crystal panel in Fig. 2, where Ahan shows the data lines (DL1 to DL2400) connected to the demultiplexer (54), where the plurality of demultiplexers are connected to three data lines.

As to claims 9 and 19, limitations of claims 7 and 17, and further comprising Ahan discloses wherein each of the plurality of demultiplexers is connected to an odd number of data lines as shown in Fig. 2.

3. Claims 6 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ahan in view of Silverstein et al as applied to claims 1 and 11 above, and further in view of Hiroki (US 6,628,253).

As to claims 6 and 16, limitations of claims 1 and 11, and further comprising Ahan and Silverstein et al do not disclose wherein the classifying step includes arranging the color data signals according to a sequence of dot inversion system where each contiguous pixel of liquid crystal panel has a reverse polarity. Hiroki in col. 3, line 41-col. 4, line 9, discloses wherein the classifying step includes arranging the color data signals according to a sequence of dot inversion

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system where each contiguous pixel of liquid crystal panel has a reverse polarity. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the feature of arranging the color data signals according to a sequence of dot inversion system where each contiguous pixel of the liquid crystal display panel has a reverse polarity as shown by Hiroki into that of Ahan. The feature of arranging the color data signals according to a sequence of dot inversion system where each contiguous pixel of the liquid crystal display panel has a reverse polarity is advantageous as it prevents the deterioration of the liquid crystal material, eliminates display but and produces the best images (Hiroki, col. 3, lines 41-46).

#### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments filed October 5, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to Applicants statement of where Examiner rejected claims 21 and 22, which do not exist, Examiner agrees with applicant that the rejection was to only extend to pending claims 1-20, and apologizes for any inconvenience.

With respect to applicants arguments of where the prior art Silverstein et al fails to teach or suggest wherein "color data signals having a same color are consecutively provided to the data lines before applying a different color," examiner, respectfully, disagrees. Silverstein et al in col. 2, line 64-col. 3, line 12, and Fig. 2B, clearly, disclose where the color signals are consecutively applied, for example, in Fig. 2B, R-R, then G-G, the B-B, etc, therefore the color data signals are consecutively applied before applying a different color.

With respect to applicant's arguments where the combination of Ahan and Silverstein et al is not proper, Examiner, respectfully, disagrees. The combination is proper as they teach a

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method of driving flat panel type color matrix displays in which a discretely addressable matrix of red, green and blue (RGB) picture elements are used to generate full color images. The motivation for combining Ahan with Silverstein can be shown in Silverstein et al, col. 1, lines 16-32, 59-col. 2, line 4, where the system of Silverstein et al combats insufficient pixel density and asymmetrical angular resolution such as image coarseness and color “fringing or aliasing” and reduces the number of scanning lines, thus reducing power consumption and expense (col. 1, lines 16-32, 59-col. 2, lines 4).

As shown above, the limitations set forth are clearly taught by the combination of Ahan in view of Silverstein et al in claims 1-5, 7-15, and 17-20, and further in view of Hiroki for claims 6 and 16, therefore, the rejection is maintained and made FINAL.

#### ***Conclusion***

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Srilakshmi K. Kumar whose telephone number is 571 272 7769.

The examiner can normally be reached on 10:00 am to 6:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sumati Lefkowitz can be reached on 571 272 3638. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Srilakshmi K. Kumar  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2675

SKK  
February 17, 2006



SUMATI LEFKOWITZ  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER